Reilly is Backed by ILWU Body
SAN FRANCISCO—After two meetings at which almost all candidates running for office in the San Francisco municipal elections were present, a survey of ILWU support, the Joint Legislative Committee of the ILWU Northern California District Council on September 30 made the following endorsement.

For Mayor: George R. Reilly, labor leader and well known to the delegates. 

For Supervisor: Backed for the South District by Joseph A. McGurk; for the North District by William M. Brinton; for the West and South District by Gordon Giblin and Captain William M. Brinton.

For Board of Supervisors: Backed for the North District by William M. Brinton; for the South District by Gordon Giblin. (The delegates were aware that Casey comes from a strong pro-labor district.)

For Board of Education: Arthur M. Desideri, re-elected for the South District with Charles Duarte and Hemstetter as write-in candidates.

For Board of Schools: Joe Hoey, re-elected for the North District; Joe Biasiotti, re-elected for the South District.

For City Attorney: Richard Lynden (ILWU Local 6), who is also running for the office.

For Publican: William M. Brinton, president of the ILWU National General Board of the ILWU. The election will be held November 8.

Government Closes Out the Bridges Case After Five Trials
SAN FRANCISCO — The Department of Justice on Saturday closed its five-year pursuit of ILWU to try and bind the union into a contract it did not want to bind itself to a contract it did not want to bind.

The agreement was reached after 14 months of negotiations with the Distributors Association of Northern California to determine the work histories of the members.

The information on individual work histories is necessary to determine the cost of the ILWU’s bargaining, according to the Joint Legislative Committee of the ILWU. The election will be held November 8.

SAN FRANCISCO — A new court order issued by the Joint Legislative Committee of the ILWU International Executive Council directed Local 6 to initiate a new election in all divisions.

The local had asked for a new election because it had merged with the ILWU Local 6 elections in November 1957.

The order was issued because the Joint Legislative Committee of the ILWU had not been consulted on the matter.

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Local 6 Starts to Get Facts on Pension Plan
SAN FRANCISCO — In pursuance of its plan to win pensions for all warehousemen and women, ILWU Local 6 will shortly initiate a survey (conducted jointly with the Distributors Association of Northern California) to determine the work histories of the members.

The information on individual work histories is necessary to determine the cost of the ILWU’s bargaining, according to the Joint Legislative Committee of the ILWU. The election will be held November 8.

San Francisco — The Senate has approved a bill to make it easier for workers to file discrimination complaints with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The bill, introduced by Sen. Frank Andrews, would allow workers to file complaints even if they have not been formally disciplined or terminated.

The bill was approved by a vote of 38-0 and now moves to the House for consideration.

Mensalvas Heads Local 37 Again
SEATTLE — Chris Mensalvas, running unopposed, was elected president of ILWU Local 37 in July, with Ted Anczita, vice-president; Matti J. Lagunilla, secretary-treasurer; and Joe Anoi, sergeant-at-arms.

Local 37 in the Seattle area represents mostly of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.
The Lynch-Murder of Emmett Till

Not Guilty!

ANY DECENT American who still believed that we were making "slow but steady progress" in achieving the liberation of the Negro people from second-class citizenship must have received a stunning blow when the jury in Mississippi returned a "not guilty" verdict in favor of the men who kidnapped and killed 14 year old Emmett Till.

The bare facts of this crime are practically incredible. For here was a Negro child, kidnapped and killed 14 year old Emmett Till.

The Lynch-Murder of Emmett Till

Presented the unique spectacle of two white men actually being tried for it—has had world-wide repercussions.

For it was hoped that under the circumstances, justice might be done for once. And the fact that it wasn't has fanned the flames of indignation to unprecedented heights.

There is not a decent person in our country who is not determined to lend all his strength to right the continuance of the sort of thing that has shamed America before, and continuous to make a mockery of our democratic pretentions.

Some immediate questions suggest themselves: Where was the sanctified FBI— in this case? It has time to harass union men and women, but apparently no time to investigate the denial of the rights of all human beings to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Why has neither the President of the United States nor his Department of Justice taken any action in this case?

The excuse that Emmett Till was not taken across a state line, that the lynchers did not Federal Civil Rights statutes were not violated—reasons for FBI action—do not hold water.

The real test of the coastwise agreement, of registration, the hiring hall and the dispatching system is no longer how much they advanced us— and the industry—over the shape-up, the kick-back and the fink bank of pre-1934 but how well they function to meet our needs in 1955.

We just have to make certain that the technological and mechanical changes in the industry, the changes in the flow of trade and in the composition of cargoes are reflected in our contract, our practices and our port rules.

There is a great potential before us right now for reducing the work load and, at the same time, improving mechanical efficiency. Both the day and work week. Longshoremen still work too hard and too long each week to make a decent pay. But we must be prepared to do our part as well.

The thing that is clear from the testimony of some of the ships' owners, politicians and their newspaper voices will not try to give it the kind of airing which could be helpful to everyone concerned. This certainly will give us an opportunity to explain our hiring hall and dispatching system to a group of influential political figures.

On the other hand we have no illusions that certain shipowners, politicians and their newspaper voices will not try to use these hearings to advance their own program for a Waterfront Commission on the West Coast.

OFF LATE there has been a tendency among many of our waterfront members to take too much for granted about the security of our contract and our conditions.

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**Local 142 Lends $20,000 To Local 26, for Building**

The loan is interest-free, and was hailed as "a tribute to good faith, good labor" by Sherman.

**UA Head Challenges Un-Americans**

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**Correction**

OAKLAND—In protest letter to President Eisenhower, the stewards council of ILWU Local 6 (East Bay), headed by the Brother of Sleeping Car积极开展，在1952年从ILWU Local 19向ILWU Local 26支付了$20,000，用于购买利益。

**One-Day Strike Wins Gains At LA Thrifty**

Los Angeles—One-day strike by ILWU Local 26 members at Thrifty Drug, 15% increase in $11.75 an hour last week. The package divides into 10 cents an hour in wages across-the-board, and an additional $0.25 a month paid high out the company to the union's health and welfare fund. This brings total health and welfare payment to $11.35 a month per member, providing Class A coverage for all workers.

** Strike Vote Brings LA Scrap Pact**

Los Angeles—A wage increase of 15 cents an hour and a master contract for the bulk of the scrap metal industry for the first time since 1949 were won in a one-day walkout by ILWU Local 26 last week. Ten companies were represented.

**Movie**

"A Day in the Life of Miss America" was released.

**Local 142 Lends $20,000 To Local 26, for Building**

Los Angeles—A loan of $20,000 from ILWU Local 142 in Hawaii to ILWU Local 26 to assist in the construction of a new building for the local union was announced last week by Secretary-Treasurer Lou Sherman.

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First Steps Taken in Building Democracy

RAPIER and his friends knew that a new constitution was the first step in building democracy in Alabama. The next step was to build a new political party. The old slave party allowed only the rich planter class to belong.

In those days of freedom-building Rapi er had many white supporters. In 1869 he organized the National Labor Union to be held in Montgomery, the capital, to make a new constitution. The old state laws were made by the slave owners, and new free laws had to be made for free people. The first Alabama state constitution was made by a committee of 15 masters and never even submitted to the people for a vote. Now something new was happening in Alabama; the people were electing their own delegates to a convention to write laws.

Rapier was so well liked and respected by his neighbors that they appealed to him to represent them in the constitutional convention. He was farming on his father's place and felt that he didn't have the time. But people said it was his duty to see that he himself, and the poor whites to take the worst land while they were able to grab the best.

Now, after the defeat of the big cotton planters, the poor people of the state were going to meet in the capital, to make a new constitution. The old state laws were made by the slave owners, and new free laws had to be made for free people. The first Alabama state constitution was made by a committee of 15 masters and never even submitted to the people for a vote. Now something new was happening in Alabama; the people were electing their own delegates to a convention to write laws.

By EUGENE FELDMAN

THE CONVENTION met in the state capital building. Now it was filled with Negro tenant farmers, small merchants, carriage drivers, barbers and tradesmen of all groups. There were also white men from Alabama's mountain counties, poor farmers who work hard on poor land to make a poor living.

The meeting began and whites and Negroes met together for the first time in Alabama history. They elected delegates who would have the right to vote and Rapier asked to speak.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "We must have a provision in our new constitution which grants all, Negro and white, the right to vote." The other delegates cheered and applauded.

Rapier told the convention that the poor whites needed the protection of a constitution granting them the right to vote because during slavery they didn't have much voice in the government. He pointed out that the white man Charles 'Chris' Sheets, a former slaveowner had agreed to attend a convention held by the white race and to the very existence of government itself . . . "

"The Negroes and whites meet together for the first time in Alabama's history. The people had not yet gone any further. They were heckled and lambasted by the ex-slave owners who tried to frighten white workers away from organized labor. But Rapier organized the Negroes and many poor whites the right to vote. Never before was education for poor children even considered. Among the education to Negroes had been a crime in Alabama!"

James Rapier Becomes A Labor Organizer

LABOR organizer Rapier knew that while it was important to have the vote and a strong political party, it was also important to have a strong labor union, so he began to organize the people into unions to fight for their economic betterment.

But whites and Negroes had not yet learned the important lesson of joining together in a trade union. So there were white unions and Negro unions, but not too many mixed organizations. Rapier went through them rather than organize white and Negro together, but the people had not yet gone far. Even in our own day some unions are still lily-white. They have not learned how strong they can be when all are joined as one. Although there were no whites in the union Rapier organized he had many white supporters. They were heckled and lambasted by the ex-slave owners who tried to frighten white workers away from such cooperation with Negroes. (Written in the white-supremacist paper, the Montgomery Advertiser.)

"We hardly think our friend Hal represents his constituents when he voted to admit Negroes to the National Labor Convention. If labor unions are going to open their trades to the unskilled pauper labor of the Negroes, goodbye to a decent livelihood for white working men!"

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the state capitol building in Montgomery. He saddled his horse, took enough union literature with him and went up and down the countryside calling workers and share-croppers to the meeting. Negro workers from all over the state took out tickets to vote for delegates to the labor convention. In all there were almost 100 delegates from 42 counties and Rapier was elected chairman.

The delegates complained about the poor wages Negro workers earned and the long hours they had to put in. The share-croppers reported that the landlords had formed a strong organization "to preserve their large estates cultivated to their own advantage, at the expense of those who till the soil." The Negro tenant farmers said that they were situated in those parts of the state where the Ku Klux Klan was active and made it almost impossible for Negroes to farm. Some delegates complained that "in portions of this state no colored person is allowed to exercise the highest and dearest privilege of an American citizen—the right to deposit his ballot.

The convention made several recommendations and all of the affiliated unions promised to work for them. Among them were the following:

1. "That the convention set up certain wage standards as reasonable for all classes of labor involved in this state."

2. "That the convention appeal to the state authorities for aid in education, re- ligious purposes, and for protection against the klan and other lawless bodies."

3. "That the convention appeal to the state authorities for aid in education, re- ligious purposes, and for protection against the klan and other lawless bodies."

4. "That members give hearty support to the freedmen's saving and trust companies and that Congress extend its branches."

Labor Organizer Now Starts a Newspaper

RAPIER was burning like a prairie fire for freedom's sake. He had helped write a new constitution for the state, organized a labor union, but his job was far from finished. The Negro people needed a newspaper to strengthen their solidarity, to help build the unity of white and colored people, to let the whole world know that now with a Negro chairman, the Alabama press was the voice of the Negro people. In Congress Rapier had worked hard for laws that would bring Negro and white closer together and give Negroes the equal rights enjoyed by other citizens. This group of laws was known as the Civil Rights Bill. This bill would tear down the artificial division between Negro and white people. It made them sit separately on trains and other public transportation, that kept Negroes out of hotels and restaurants (except as servants).

Rapier carried his fight for Negro-white unity and equal rights into Congress and spoke boldly for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. He told Congress that the unity of white and Negro soldiers fighting together had crushed slavery and made both white and Negro free. He said no one minded when the Negro joined the armed forces to fight a common enemy:

"No white father objected to the Negro soldier, the Negro woman, his son, his daughter, his child. If by that her husband could escape burial and return to her and her little ones."

This is the same Congressman Hays who received a petition from the Colored Laborers' Association of Greene County... their pay. Hays went to work and with the workers' strength behind him did get their back pay. This is the kind of friend Negroes can count on.

The Civil Rights Bill passed and Rapier had the full support of the four white Republican Congressmen from Alabama. Another important bar to Negro-white unity was broken. The enemies of this unity in Alabama however were not asleep. They formed the Ku Klux Klan and put on masks and went out at night to intimidate, beat up people and murder both Negroes and whites.

One of the men they attacked, a friend of Rapier, was Congressman Charles Hays, a white man who had voted for the Civil Rights Bill. He was making a speech in his home town calling for the rights of the Negro people. This native, white Alabamian, whom no man had ever owned slaves before the Civil War said:

"The new issue is upon us and must be met. True hearted patriots must cheerfully accord to our colored fellow citizens every right that belongs to a free man and every privilege that is guaranteed them by the constitution of the country."

This is the same Congressman Hays who recognized the "right of free men". As chairman of the association of Greene County complaining that they were unable to obtain their pay. Hays went to work and with the workers' strength behind him did get their back pay. This is the kind of friend Rapier and the Negro people had and this is the kind of white man the Klan was out to destroy. The Klansmen rode up on horseback while Congressman Hays was speaking. They pulled him down from the platform and were bent on killing him. Immediately his white and Negro friends came to his defense and his life was saved.

The Klansmen were feeling free and fancy and the next man they rode after was Congressman Rapier. When word reached him and his friends that the Klan was coming, a defense outfit was formed immediately. When the Klan came they found someone ready for them.

Reconstruction in South Destroyed—Temporarily

B UT LATER when the ex-slave owners made a secret deal with the Northern bankers the fed- eral troops were taken out of the South and the Klan was able to do as it pleased.

It went out more boldly and attacked whites who were in the Republican Party and they could call on no one for help. Here are a few lines from a letter written to the Governor of Alabama for help from the Klan. They are written by a man on the behalf of a neighbor—a victim of the Klan and a member of the Republican Party: "On Saturday night, the 19th, the house of a white man was burned. He has been run off since by threats and intimidations of the lawless ruffians, (KKK) leaving his wife and a large family of small children. Now the house has been burned over their heads."

The white man was beaten and intimidated, the Negro who lived there was killed. The Klan is the gangster way in which the glorious demo- cratic unity Rapier and others helped build was broken.

Today if you travel through the Black Belt of Alabama you will see a poor people, Negro share-croppers robbed and cheated. They are cheated out of their money and out of their right to do anything about it, their vote. Look in their homes. They are unpainted shacks without glass windows; and many of the homes have no toilets at all—either inside the house or outside.

Today in Alabama there are cities crowded with workers where fifty years ago these were but small towns. Yet these people have little representation because while the Alabama state constit- ution says representation shall change every ten years based on population growth, the Dixiecrats have not changed it since 1960!

In the Black Belt where 90 per cent of the people are Negroes, only a few property-owning white men vote and send white representatives to govern- ment posts and Congress. The unity of Negro and white in Alabama was broken and this is what in Alabama passes for democracy in 1955.

Alabama and the South today need labor orga- nizers like Rapier, Congressmen like Rapier, good editors and law-makers and political party builders like James T. Rapier! What Negro and white once did in Alabama they can do, and will do again. Only this time their unity, built in the pioneer spirit of Rapier and his friends will stick, take root and grow.
Local 13 Football Champs

First game played by the ILWU Local 13 football team (above) ended in a 7-7 tie against Plant Farm squad October 28. At a victory over the Chino Honor Farm squad October 30. The Eagle Squad has won the Los Angeles City Championship for the past several years.

The Local 13 team practices Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week at Pabst Field here, under co-

eaches Spud Murphy and Bess Money.

ACLU Enters Bryson Case: Friend of Court

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California sharply attacked the perjury conviction of Hugh Bryson, former president of the defendant National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, for blaming "affiliation" with the Communist Party.

The labor leader was simultaneously acquitted of the charge of party membership brought under the Taft-Hartley Act in connection with the filing of nonsense at the annual meeting of the court the ACLU challenged the vague and indefinite meaning of the term "affiliation" as not specifically defined in the law.

The ACLU brief, pointing to the necessity of not charging perjury charges against Owen Lattimore, of the Institute of Pacific Relations, accused in language, decried of the Bryson case:

The "creditable test is the subject of much of the defend- of this situation. Since the word "affiliation" seems to be a word about which "men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application," it would app- appear that the jury was faced in this case with an impossible task, in trying to guess what the defendant understood the word "affiliation" meant when he signed the Taft-Hartley affidavit."

New Local Officers are Installed

WILMINGTON—ILWU Local 13 Officers and Board Members were installed October 6. The officers were elected by a vote of 1114 to 1812, Poche received 1452 votes. The new local officers are:-

President Walt Kimball, Vice President Elsie Forethys, Financial Secretary John Tamanaha, Treasurer Louis Goldblatt.

At the meeting, Hugh Bryson, former president of the Communist Party, was tried for perjury in connection with the recent dismissal of perjury charges against Owen Lattimore on the ground that the indictment was not sufficiently specific.

The ACLU, in its brief in the case, stated that the statute as construed by the California Association of Employ- ers was too vague to obtain a permanent injunction against picketing in Delarte. The injunction was denied by the court without a hearing.

The employers' attorney, seeking to prove that workers had violated terms of a temporary injunction by encouraging a sec- ondary boycott, asked Howard whether Andrade had made that statement in his presence. Howard refused to answer, in- volving a California law which gives newsmen the right to pro- tect sources of information. The reporters were jailed here for contempt of court.

Other items discussed were the proposed Territory-wide sports program. The program calls for the ILWU's Territorial Biennial convention in April, 1956, at the Kahuku course on Oahu, Hawaii, and casting clubs, var- ious softball leagues, the AFL-Team- ers' strike against 11 apple can- nery union leader Pete Andrade, the liberal's appeal by the Ken- tucky court of appeals. The cases had been delayed and they are still under bond.

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State Organizes SF Jay Bee Stores

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State Organizes SF Jay Bee Stores

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—A report to the San Francisco Chronicle was jailed here for contempt of court for refusing to divulge the source of a story he wrote covering the AFL Teamers' strike against 11 apple can- nery union leader Pete Andrade as saying: "Anyone has the right not to handle "hot apples."

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**Crusade in Stockton**

ILWU Local 54 (long-United Crusade in Stockton off to a good start with a $1,000 pledge, being handed in this picture to George Hench (center) chairman of the Save Our Fishermen Committee. This picture was taken in front of the warehouse and port services section of the Crusade's industrial division over its quota.

**Movie on Breast Cancer**

The American Cancer Society has announced free public showings of a 15-minute film teaching a simple method of self-examination for the early signs of breast cancer.

The Society said that the care taken of this subject has never been doubled or perhaps even tripled in the last 16 years, and that many in the audience had often been subject to change. We do not claim that the film has the American right to express its opinion, right or wrong.

**Arbitration Asked in Boston**

SAN DIEGO—Arbitration was asked on two grievances charging that ILWU Local 26 members at Brunswick Drug were transferred because of union activity. Bill Barnett and Erwin Knight, members of the aggrieved em.

**SAN PEDRO—**The battle to save the US tuna-fishing industry goes into high gear.

SAN PEDRO—Efforts of boat owners here to stop payment of union dues to ILWU Local 33 (seiner fishermen) on the basis of their recent losses fell last week when the APBA board voted that the men were entitled to the benefits.

A back-up check on men involved will amount to about $200 a ton. The boat-owners argued that the film was life-saving, that tuna prices were cut $40 a ton by the picketing, that the operation was that the contract for a contract with the cannery, they sold their canneries to require the fishermen the contract rate.

**Gains Made at New Scrap Plant**

LOS ANGELES—Newest scrap plant to come under contract to ILWU Local 26 is Golden West Steel Company in North Los Angeles. The contract was signed last week that these contracts pay $40 to $45 an hour for the year.

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**Japan Is Opposed to Ban on Tuna**

SAN PEDRO—Efforts of the Save Our Fishermen Committee here to persuade the Japanese government to agree to voluntary restrictions on export of foreign-caught tuna to US canneries have been stopped, the committee chairman announced last week.

**Gain in Tokyo**

In Tokyo last week, a security board "can only be doubled or perhaps even tripled in the last 16 years, and that many in the audience had often been subject to change. We do not claim that the film has the American right to express its opinion, right or wrong.

**Japanese Foreign Minister Mano Maru: The 反美政策, Washington to talk trade and tariffs in Tokyo next week, Japan is opposed to any voluntary restriction of exports of tuna to the USA.**

Shigemitsu said that Japan imp-ports were about $800 million worth of food, raw materials and other manufactures, and that the State Department and that Japan's exports to the US total about $900 million. He hinted that unless the $56 million difference in trade between im-ports and exports to the "free" country of tuna was reduced, Japan would have to trade elsewhere for markets.

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**Steward This Is Sykes**

This Steward is Sykes Mitchell, recently elected chief steward of the manufacturing division of ILWU Local 26.

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**SAN PEDRO—**The battle to save the US tuna-fishing industry goes into high gear.
Local 13's John Winship Has Led Quite a Life

WILMINGTON — A longshoreman ended 55 years of working and union activity September 28, when he retired from Local 13 and ILWU.

Winship was 12 when he started work in Wilmington. In 1908 cleaning up in the copper mining camps of Maine, Montana, and Arizona, for $1 for a 10-hour day.

Money was tight in November 1945, when hours and rates received $1.80, won Godchaux's company at a time when the workers in that area are both union and nonunion, would give up Godchaux's union — wrecking proposal and head to the anti-union, strike — giving port to the anti-union, strike — giving bandwagon.

Winship took an active part in the copper strike of 1912, after the miners had been organized into the Western Federation of Miners, Mill & Smelter Workers. Again in 1917, working with took his wife, raising their wages to $3.50 a day. He took his wife and children with him. He fought with armed guards of the copper company, and later, with the local militia which Governor Hunt sent into the area.

WORKED IN MINES

Rifles and other weapons in his hands, he faced strikers who were common sights during the turbulent days of organization of the Western mining industry.

Therefore, the miners worked alone for a year or so in the smelters at Douglas, Ariz., with nonunion workers as well as work in the Copper Queen Mine.

Here, in the bitter strike of 1917, Winship met and worked with Local 13's member Bill Lawrence's father. Workers were shot at and picketed by the militia and company gunmen.

In 1919, Winship worked with Joe Durangula, Western Federation Local 13's delegate from clerking, whom Joe is now a member of Local 13.

BISBEE BROKEN

The Bisbee strike was broken in 1917, when the miners were dispersed, blackened until a union gompound into a compound, and taken to a stockade at Columbus, New Mexico. He won his union members standing on a hill above the compound to win back his father pushed into one of the mine mouths. It's up to the workers there.

Winship was lucky. As the train started out, he was able to find a horse, and take a ride to the mine. He worked like a horse, and later, the miners' families were able to make their own way back to the mines.

The local of the strike was Alcoa at the time, making a wage隶life-death struggle to the miners to live. And some taxpayers are not used to finding Godchaux's union-winning program.

The company has refused to grant its workers' demand for a 10 cent wage increase, matching, Georgia, Segt., from other Louisiana sugar company's south-north wage differential in the north.

Fiesta Nets $; Local 33 Aids

SUN PEDRO — ILWU Local 33 (serving fisherman) operated its annual auction Monday, which was attended by 743 members of its Fishermen's Bureau, and a large number of merchants and supporters of the fishing industry.

The items for sale at the auction were used goods, such as clothing, furniture, tools, and other necessities.

The proceeds from the auction will be donated to local charities and organizations that support the fishing industry.

SF Moves to Get Eastern Cargo

SAN FRANCISCO — The Port of San Francisco, is taking steps to establish a new trade promotion office in Washington, D.C., to attract more business to the port.

Tait said the port's new office will work with rail lines and market centers along the east coast, and the East Coast, Port Director Tait announced.

The port director said the move is part of an effort to expand San Francisco's market share, attract more business to the port, and improve service to customers.

Local 6 Thanked by Upholsterers

SAN FRANCISCO — Local 6 members who work at Uniroyal Upholsterers reported the verbal thanks of striking members of the Upholsterers' Guild, International, for their work in helping the firm of Hildreth, which had been on strike since September 28.

Local 6 members discovered that the Upholsterers' Guild had sent in by a guard on the ship they spared the strike.

Winship said, his picket card shows 28 days on the picket line.

He is a charter member of Local 13 and Winship.

It is a charter member of Local 13 and Winship.

He was a member of the Agreement which was a work stoppage in 1955, because of discrimination against fur material and union members.

He recalls the time when a sling of shit was against him.

The daughter of Anne is going to Woodbury College in Los Angeles.

What is he doing to now that he's retired?

"Do it easy," he said.

Then he smiled broadly. "Oh, you, and you go up to Colorado officer than I've been able to— to hunt and fish and tobacco... that's the life..."

On the March

R. Colby Robertson

The MAINSTAY of security, both job security and union security, in our union is the hiring hall. Some newcomers are still learning this important lesson—that it always was there and therefore always will be.

Well, it wasn't always there. It was a gain that had to be fought for. And you, my fellow members—when you've got that any time union labor makes any kind of gain the plan to take it away is drawn up and waiting in a safe place for any sign of weakness that might be shown.

It behoves everyone of member of the union to be on his toes and watch the hiring hall guard against today as it used to? Is it serving its purpose of equal work opportunity? If it isn't, then it is in danger and so is the union.

MOST ILWU LOCALS have a hiring or dispatching hall of one kind or another. They differ according to local conditions and local needs, but the principle is the same for all of them: the hiring hall is first of all an equal work opportunity hall.

It has also been the experience of the locals that have been able to establish hiring halls that real, solid benefits for their members.

The longshore hiring halls, established by coast agreement, functioned so well for the membership during the first fourteen years of the union that they were the first goal to wreck in 1948. The longshoremen were quick to get the meaning of the new policy called "Hired and Hunted," and with magnificent solidarity turned back the attack and even strengthened their hold on the gain.

What is he going to do now that he got that any time union labor makes any kind of gain the plan to take it away is drawn up and waiting in a safe place for any sign of weakness that might be shown.

The extent of that solidarity was shown by the NLRB vote on the employers' last offer. Up and down the coast the longshoreman offered himself to vote. It was a 100 percent successful boycott of that provision of the Taft-Hartley law and the NLRB has not since tried to invoke it against any other union.

It is up to the membership to be religiously on guard to protect the hiring hall, not only from the employers, but from any individual, group or group of members trying to divert it to other than its intended purpose.

We have the power to win or any one to chisel on the hiring hall function is cutting its own throat as well as those of his fellow workers.

It is up to the membership to be active and on alert on this score, just as it is up to the membership to maintain democratic control of the union by being active and alert.

ILWU Book Club List

ILWU Book Club
1500 Pacific Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.

Please send me (postpaid) the books I have checked off below. I enclose the correct sum in check or money order.

(Please include California sales tax.)

(copies) Fake Witness, by Harry Matson, $1.00 (cloth); $0.75 (paper).

(copies) Out of Your Pocket, by Dave McElroy, $1.00 (paper).

(copies) The Man Who Never Slept, by Barrie, $1.00 (cloth); $0.75 (paper).

(copies) American Rebel, by Philip Marzani, $1.00 (cloth).

(copies) A Funeral for Salada, by Robert Trav- ers, $1.00 (cloth); $0.75 (paper).

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